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**(54) Method of disinfection of foodstuff**

(57) The invention relates to a method of disinfection of foodstuff comprising treating the foodstuff with hydrogen peroxide in combination with an additive selected from benzoic acid, phosphoric acid or a combination thereof to substantially reduce the microbial count.

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## Description

The present invention relates to a method of disinfection in food processing involving the use of hydrogen peroxide in combination with anti-microbial agents selected from the group consisting of benzoic acid and phosphoric acid to reduce the microbial count in food-related applications.

Disinfection is a world-wide problem within the foodstuff industry and numerous efforts have been made with additives to attempt to reduce the microbial load on fresh muscle foods. Some of the techniques used have been by chilling or dipping the products with antimicrobial compounds. However, the use of antimicrobial compounds has been limited due to its efficacy as well as cost.

U.S. Patent No. 3,792,177 to Nakatani et al. relates to a method for improving the quality of foodstuff by the addition to the foodstuff of a mixture of a water soluble metal phosphate-hydrogen peroxide adduct and a water soluble acid metal phosphate, the ratio of said adduct to said metal phosphate being about 1 part by weight to from about 0.5 to about 9 parts by weight.

U.S. Patent No. 4,915,955 to J. Gömöri relates to a process for preparing a storage stable concentrate comprising admixing (i) an inorganic acid such as 75% phosphoric acid, 65% aqueous nitric acid or 69% aqueous sulphuric acid in water with (ii) a silver composition selected from silver salts and silver salt complexes and (iii) an organic acid stabiliser selected from e.g. tartaric acid and/or citric acid.

EP B1 87 049 relates to a disinfectant for hospitals, schools, breweries, laundries, etc. comprising a composition comprising 1-15 %  $H_2O_2$ , 1-30% phosphorous compound, 0.1-5% metal chelating agent, 0-20% surfactant and the rest water.

U.S. Patent No. 4,518,585 relates to a composition for disinfection of dental and medical equipment by the use of a composition comprising  $H_2O_2$ , Tetronic 908 and  $H_3PO_4$ , benzotriazole, Acitrol and deionized water.

U.S. Patent No. 5 264 229 relates to a process for extending the shelf life of poultry and seafood by introducing food grade  $H_2O_2$  and food grade surface active agents into the chiller water to wash off bacteria on the surface of the food product. The agents are alkylaryl sulfonates, sulfates, sulfonates of oils and fatty acid, sulfate of alcohols and sulfosuccinates.

WO 91/08981 discloses a composition for disinfecting swimming pools or brewery equipment comprising hydrogen peroxide stabilised with citric acid, tartaric acid and phosphate ions.

The term "shelf-life" usually refers to the period of quality deterioration by decreasing nutritional value, colour changes, development of off-flavours, and/or textural changes occurring during storage, microbial spoilage that results in physical and chemical changes is one of the principal factors responsible for the relatively short shelf-life of muscle foods.

Said prior art, however, say nothing about the findings which constitute the basis for the present invention, namely that a combination of hydrogen peroxide and an antimicrobial agent selected from benzoic acid, phosphoric acid, or combinations thereof, at low concentration effectively reduces the microbial count on foodstuff, especially fresh muscle foods, and particular poultry, fish or other seafood products.

According to the present invention it has surprisingly been found that a synergistic antimicrobial effect in reducing the microbial count in foodstuff occurs when hydrogen peroxide is used in combination with an additive selected from benzoic acid or phosphoric acid or combinations thereof.

Said findings permit the use of very low concentrations of hydrogen peroxide and the selected additive which allows the application dosage, due to the strong germicidal synergistic effect as obtained, to be cut down drastically.

The consequences of the reduced dosages are e.g. a better effect, a better acceptance of hydrogen peroxide as sanitizing agent as well as decreased costs for preservation.

Suitably the foodstuff is treated with a composition containing hydrogen peroxide, preferably of food grade quality, and the additive, which composition preferably is in the form of an aqueous solution of the components. The concentration of hydrogen peroxide in the composition is preferably from 0.001 to 0.1 wt%, most preferably from about 0.005 to about 0.035 wt%, and the concentration of the additive is preferably from about 0.001 to 0.5 wt%, most preferably from about 0.005 to about 0.1 wt%. Suitably the composition is substantially free from substances that are unacceptable for application to foodstuff or substances that destabilise hydrogen peroxide, and preferably also from substances that just increases the cost without effecting in any significant improvement. Thus, it is preferred to exclude heavy metals such as silver, organic acids such as tartaric acid and citric acid, particularly in combination, and surfactants such as organic sulfates or sulfonates. Most preferably the composition consists essentially of an aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide and an additive selected from benzoic acid, phosphoric acid or a mixture thereof. The composition can be prepared by simply mixing the ingredients therein.

The antimicrobial combination according to the invention can be applied to the foodstuff by spraying, dipping, brushing, painting or in any other way known to the man skilled in the art.

The temperature as maintained during the application process is suitably from about -10 to about +50 °C, preferably from about -4 to about +32 °C, and most preferably at about ice water temperature.

**Example:** The synergistic antimicrobial effect of hydrogen peroxide and benzoic acid (Fisher Scientific Company,

A-65), as well as hydrogen peroxid and phosphoric acid (85 wt%, Fisher Scientific Company, A-242) on poultry chilling water micro-organisms were tested. The poultry meat microbial suspensions containing approximately  $10^4$  CFU were prepared by mixing 1 ml of the poultry wash water with a form of nutrient agar to allow bacteria colonies to form on the plates for later "colony forming unit" (CFU) counts. In addition, a factor of ten (10) serial dilutions was also made for each test in the event that bacterial formation might be "too numerous to count" (TNTC). Lower log numbers of bacteria found by the plate counting method generally indicate a greater degree of food disinfection, and a higher potential for increased shelf life due to the reduction of slime-forming micro-organisms. Although there is no current industry standard as to an acceptable log number of bacteria found on food for human consumption, such results are useful in the analysis of food disinfection data for comparison purposes.

Hydrogen peroxide and the selected additives were used individually or in combinations. Microbial suspensions (50 ml) were randomly assigned to one of the following treatments:

1) non-treated controls; (2) hydrogen peroxide only (3) additive only; (4) hydrogen peroxide combined with selected additives. The length of the treatment time was 30 min.

The concentration of hydrogen peroxide was 0.035 wt%, of the benzoic acid 0.1 wt%, and of phosphoric acid 0.085 wt%.

Comparative tests were performed in the same way with hydrogen peroxide at a concentration of 0.035 wt% and L-ascorbic acid, sodium pyrophosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate and tri-sodium phosphate as additives at a concentration of 0.1 wt%.

Total plate counts were conducted immediately after each treatment. Serial dilutions of the mixture were plated and incubated at 30°C for 48 hrs and the Total Plate Counts (TPC).

Table 1

Synergistic Effects of Hydrogen Peroxide and the additive according to the invention on TPC of Poultry Meat Wash Water <sup>1</sup>						
Treatment	TPC (log CFU/ml) <sup>3,4,5</sup>					
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	Overall Mean
Control	4.59	3.78	3.85	4.22	4.62	4.21B
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.98	2.93A
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.98	2.93B
Benzoic acid	1.70	2.34	2.65	1.97	3.61	2.45B
Benzoic acid + H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	ND	-0.30	ND	ND	0.18	-0.02A
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.98	2.93C
Phosphoric acid	2.24	2.08	1.79	1.51	2.33	1.99B
Phosphoric acid + H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	ND	ND	0.30	ND	0.18	0.10A

<sup>1</sup> The chicken wash water has been kept in a refrigerator for more than 30 days.

<sup>3</sup> Each mean represents the mean of 2 observations.

<sup>4</sup> A-C, means in the same column not followed by the same letter are significantly different (P<.05)

<sup>5</sup> ND = non-detectable

## COMPARATIVE TESTS

Table 2

Effects of Hydrogen Peroxide and Commonly Used additives on TPC of Poultry Mean Wash Water <sup>1</sup>						
Treatment	TPC (log CFU/ml) <sup>3,4,5</sup>					
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	Overall Mean
Control	4.59	3.78	3.85	4.22	4.62	4.21B
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.98	2.93A
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.98	2.93B
L-ascorbic acid	3.49	3.37	3.84	3.62	4.58	3.78B
L-ascorbic acid + H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	1.89	0.48	1.02	-0.30	3.76	1.37A
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.98	2.93B
Sodium pyrophosphate	3.43	3.14	3.67	ND	4.55	2.96B
Sodium pyrophosphate + H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0.65	-0.30	0.60	0.30	1.86	0.62A
	2.10 <sup>2</sup>	1.60 <sup>2</sup>	2.27 <sup>2</sup>	2.00 <sup>2</sup>	3.37 <sup>2</sup>	2.27B
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.98	2.93BC
Sodium tripolyphosphate	3.61	3.33	3.76	3.25	4.63	3.72C
Sodium tripolyphosphate + H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	ND	0.18	0.40	0.48	2.56	0.72A
	ND <sup>2</sup>	2.11 <sup>2</sup>	2.53 <sup>2</sup>	2.35 <sup>2</sup>	3.86 <sup>2</sup>	2.17B
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.98	2.93B
Trisodium phosphate	2.86	2.83	3.35	2.71	4.23	3.20B
Trisodiumphosphate+H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	1.86	0.65	0.54	-0.30	1.41	0.83A

<sup>1</sup> The chicken wash water has been kept in a refrigerator for more than 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> When diluted to lower concentration (1:10), sodium pyrophosphate + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and sodium tripolyphosphate have higher number of bacteria.

<sup>3</sup> Each mean represents the mean of 2 observations.

<sup>4</sup> A-C, means in the same column not followed by the same letter are significantly different (P<0.05).

<sup>5</sup> ND = non-detectable

## Claims

1. A method of disinfection of foodstuff, characterised in that the method comprises treating the foodstuff with hydrogen peroxide in combination with an additive selected from benzoic acid, phosphoric acid or a combination thereof to substantially reduce the microbial count.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the foodstuff is treated with a composition containing hydrogen peroxide and an additive selected from benzoic acid, phosphoric acid or a mixture thereof.
3. A method as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the composition is substantially free from silver.
4. A method as claimed in any one of the claims 2-3, characterised in that the composition is substantially free from surfactants.
5. A method as claimed in any one of the claims 2-4, characterised in that the composition is substantially free from tartaric acid and citric acid.

6. A method as claimed in any one of the claims 2-5, characterised in that the composition contains from 0.001 to 0.1 wt% of hydrogen peroxide.
- 5 7. A method as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that the composition contains from about 0.005 to about 0.035 wt% of hydrogen peroxide.
8. A method as claimed in any one of the claims 2-7, characterised in that the composition contains from about 0.001 to about 0.5 wt% of the additive selected from benzoic acid or phosphoric acid.
- 10 9. A method as claimed in claim 8, characterised in that the composition contains from about 0.001 to about 0.5 wt% of the additive selected from benzoic acid or phosphoric acid.
10. A method as claimed in any one of the claims 2-9, characterised in that composition consists essentially of an aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide and an additive selected benzoic acid or phosphoric acid.
- 15 11. A method as claimed in any one of the claims 1-10, characterised in that the additive is benzoic acid.
12. A method as claimed in any one of the claims 1-10, characterised in that the additive is phosphoric acid.
- 20 13. A method as claimed in any one of the claims 1-12, characterised in that the foodstuff is fresh muscle food selected from poultry, fish, or other seafood products.

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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 96 20 3317

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
D,X	US 4 915 955 A (SANISIL) * claims 1,2 *	1,2,12,13	A23L3/00 A23B4/12 A23B4/24 A23L3/358 A23L3/3508
X	NL 95 960 A (DEUTSCHE GOLD- UND SILBER-SCHNEIDANSTALT) * page 1, line 19 - line 41 * * page 2, line 6 - line 13; claims *	1	
D,A	US 4 518 585 A (STERLING DRUG) * claims 1,4 *	1	
D,A	WO 91 08981 A (AQUACLEAR INTERNATIONAL) * claims 1,9,11,20 *	1,2	
A	WO 93 04595 A (KON-DES MILIEUTECHNOLOGIE) * page 2, line 16-21; claims 1,4,9,14,17 * * page 4, line 24 - page 5, line 2 * * page 4, line 6 - line 8 * * page 6, line 23 - line 28 *	1	
A	EP 0 087 049 A (HENKEL) * the whole document *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
A	US 4 647 458 A (UANOSEIYAKU OYO KENKYUJO)		A23L A23B
A	US 3 792 177 A (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) * the whole document *	1	
A	US 3 545 982 A (TAKEDA CHEM. INDUS.)		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 19 March 1997	Examiner Guyon, R
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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